Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, ——— "The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.* ——— Editor and Publisher.

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TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

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☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for April, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
5 Tuesday,	5 42	6 18				
6 Wednesday,	5 41	6 19				
7 Thursday,	5 40	6 20	Last Quarter,	2	1	25 E.
8 Friday,	5 39	6 21	New Moon	10	5	9 E.
9 Saturday,	5 38	6 22	First Quarter,	18	1	12 M.
10 Sunday,	5 37	6 23	Full Moon,	24	6	8 E.
11 Monday.	5 37	6 24				

AGRICULTURE.

From the Plough Boy.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed by the Agricultural Society of Cambridge, on Corn.

The Committee on Corn have to Report, that owing to the remoteness of their situation from each other, they have been deprived of the advantages of a free communication and comparison of views of the subject referred to them, which would have greatly assisted them in preparing a report, more satisfactory to themselves, and of more practical benefit to the Society.

There are, however, a few propositions of acknowledged worth and of general application, in relation to the growth and cultivation of Corn, which cannot be reported too often, and which they regard of sufficient importance to be submitted to the consideration of the Society.

The first duty of the planter, in order to ensure success to his crops, is the careful and thorough preparation of his land. It should be an inflexible rule, not to deposite seed in the ground, until it is in a proper state for their reception. Whatever is done by the planter, should be well done, is an axiom so universally true, both in principle and its application to the every day business of his avocation, that he never should be unmindful of the lesson which it inculcates.

The next step which is a measure of equal importance, is the selection of seed. That variety is to be preferred, which will yield the greatest product to a given number of acres, reference being had both to weight and quantity.

The Committee have paid some attention to the different varieties of corn, and from their observation and the information of several intelligent planters, they are persuaded that the best variety with which they are acquainted, is a species of the white gourd seed, remarkable for the large size of the cobs, the number of rows of grain, and the compact order in which the large and well shaped grains adhere to the cob. The number of rows of grain vary from 18 to 24, sometimes they run as high as 26, and in one instance they reached the extraordinary number of 32. In Fairfield, this variety is called the Cook Corn, and is highly prized by the best planters of that enterprising District, as being superior over the common kind both in quality and quantity of grain. It is represented to yield four or five bushels to the acre more than the ordinary variety in the country. In comparing this variety with the corn which Edward Kirksey, Esq., of Pattersonville, has been planting and improving for some years past, we are convinced that it belongs to the same species, if it be not the identical kind. The Committee beg leave to state, that some of its members have tried the Kirksey corn, and with much confidence in its superior qualities they embrace the occasion to recommend it to the notice of the society. When the planter shall have satisfied himself that he has procured the best variety for productiveness and for its adaptation to his soil and climate, he should then charge himself with the further duty of making an annual selection from his fields before the crop is gathered. In making this selection, the Committee are aware of but one general rule to be observed, the selection should be made from the earliest and healthiest stalks, having two or more ears, and from none other. It has been a question, somewhat mooted, whether the upper or lower ear should be taken, but is now generally conceded that the top ear is to be preferred. A satisfactory reason may be assigned in favour of the top ear arising from the laws of vegetable physiology. The food of all vegetables is first received into the small vessels, with which the roots are supplied, while it is held in a state of solution by water, and conveyed through the pith and spiracles of the stalk to the leaves, where it undergoes an essential change and is elaborated into suitable aliment for the plant. It is then diffused thro' the organs of the plant by means of the bark in its return passage to the roots, imparting in its progress the elements of nutrition to the growing plant. In the return passage of these nourishing juices, it does not appear improbable, that the top ear should appropriate to itself the richest portions and be thereby enabled to attain the largest growth. Whether this hypothesis be physiologically true or not, the fact is indisputable, that the top ear is usually the largest and therefore to be preferred.

The planter must at this stage determine in favour of some one of the various modes of planting corn, which are practised in this section of the State, and are as follows: The first and probably the oldest mode is in checks five feet by five, with two stalks in a hill; the second in checks four by four with one stalk in a hill; the third, five feet by three with one stalk in a hill, and the more recent mode in drills of unequal distances, as suits the taste of the planter or the character and strength of the land. The first mode is obnoxious to an insuperable objection, arising from the fact, that at the present time there is but a small portion of our lands of sufficient freshness and fertility to bring to maturity two stalks in the same hill with perfect ears of corn on them. The roots of corn are fibrous and penetrate the earth for some feet around the stalk, and when there are two in a hill they not only intermix with each other, but require a double portion of food and moisture, which too frequently exhausts the soil of its supply of each, leaving the stalks to perish for want of sustenance. This was the common mode in the early settlement of the States, when the lands were in their virgin strength and freshness, but is now abandoned as unsuited to the present condition of the country.

The next plan of planting four feet by four in checks, with one stock to a hill, avoids the foregoing objections, but is nevertheless not without its defects; by this mode the corn is too much crowded for the free passage of heat and air. We are persuaded in order to make corn in high perfection, such distance is fundamentally necessary, one way at least, as will admit of the free admission of air, heat, and light, the essential agents in bringing corn to a high state of productiveness. The mode of planting in checks five by three is much more favorable in every point of view than four by four; in effect it gives greater distance to the plants, which will allow of a free circulation of air and heat, and at the same time increases the number of stalks upon a given space of ground, and to that extent augments the production of the crop. The number of stalks on a square acre of ground planted in checks five by three, will exceed the number planted four by four by something upwards of two hundred and thirty, as will be apparent to every one who will square the distances at which the corn stands according to both plans, and ascertain the difference. By this mode of planting and by commencing the cultivation of the crop by planting first the wide way, and next the narrow way, then the wide way at every subsequent working, the roots are never disturbed the narrow way but once, and that at a time when the plant is in vigorous growth and when the partial cutting off the roots tends to the multiplication and constant increase of vessels for the reception of food. At this stage in the growth of corn, cutting the roots is no injury but rather a benefit; of all the modes of planting corn in checks, we regard this as liable to fewer objections, and presenting more advantages than any other. We are inclined to believe from recent experiments that the drill culture is preferable to either of the foregoing, and is destined ere long to supercede them all. It recommends itself to the favorable consideration of the planter as being better adapted for the retention of moisture for the prevention of washing and for the equal if not the increased production of the land.

The preparation of the land should be made in beds five feet, or five feet six inches wide with such direction given to the rows, having reference to the slope of the field, as will admit of the easy and gradual passage of water into the adjoining branches or prepared water drains, without serious damage to the land. If the drills are well prepared and thrown up by bar ploughs into well defined beds, a large portion of falling water will be absorbed and retained in the drills on high lands, instead of running with destructive speed to the vallies, as is too often seen in the check system, washing up the corn and injuring the land in its passage.

On high land the corn should be planted in the water furrow, at the distance in the drill of thirty inches or three feet, as may be most suitable to the age and strength of the land, and covered with the plough by running two furrows. If the planter uses manure as every one should do, it is advisable to scathe it along the entire drill and drop the seed corn upon it. The use of the plough in covering corn and the manure at the same time will protect the latter from evaporation and the former from being washed up by rain. If the land should be in good order, the corn will come up well without further attention, but rough and cloddy—it will be advisable to run the harrow over the corn the fifth or sixth day after it has been planted. On bottom or low lands especially if they are inclined to be wet, it is safer to plant in the middle of the beds, planting and covering as above recommended. The system of planting in the drill is far better adapted to the purposes of draining, low and moist land, especially if the field lie in the least degree undulating, as it enables the planter to give that direction to his drills through which the water will naturally flow, and by which the redundant portions may be discharged from the surface of the land. The treatment of plants and vegatables under ground, should be somewhat analagous to that bestowed upon them above the earth. The moderate topping or pruning of plants at the proper season is thought to improve their vigor and increase their fruitfulness, but the excessive use of the knife at any season will cause much injury by producing a violent derangement in the circulation of the fluids, in consequence of which, the growth of plants is not only greatly retarded, but their destruction in many instances rendered inevitable;—these effects are produced with equal certainty, whether violence is offered the plant by pruning its limbs to excess, and cutting its roots to excess. Hence it is that crops of corn are too often damaged by the injudicious use of the plough, cutting and tearing asunder the roots, during the continuance of any and adverse seasons, especially where the corn has been planted in checks. This injury may be measurably avoided by pursuing the drill system, as in it, a portion of the roots are never disturbed by cultivation, but remain in their natural vigor to collect nutriment for the growing crop up to the period of their maturity. The drill system therefore recommends itself to our adoption from the fourfold consideration of its better adaptation over all others, to retain moisture on high and rolling land, to drain off water when it has fallen in redundant quantities, to preserve the land from washing by allowing the drills to be run suitably to the position and character of the fields, and lastly, to yield as large, if not larger crops to a given quantity of land, with the same labor.

All which is respectfully submitted by the Committee.

WHIT. BROOKS, *Chairman.*

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A few weeks since we published a communication from a correspondent giving the results of an experiment in planting corn by Hart Massey, Esq., of this village. Mr. Massey called upon us on Saturday last to correct an important error in said communication, and invited us personally to examine the said field, which we accordingly did, and now give the results of our observation.

Mr. Massey took the seed corn with which he planted the field, a small quantity, and soaked it in a solution of salt nitre commonly called salt petre, and planted five rows with the seed thus prepared. The remainder of the field we believe was planted by the same individual.—Now for the result. The five rows planted with corn prepared with salt-peter, will yield more than 25 rows planted without any preparation. The five rows were untouched by the worms, while the remainder of the field suffered severely by their depredations. We should judge that not one kernal, saturated with salt-petre was touched, while almost every hill in the adjoining row suffered severely. No one who will examine the field can doubt the efficacy of the preparation. He will be astonished at the striking difference between the five rows and the remainder of the field.

Here is a simple fact, which if seasonably and generally known, would have saved many thousands of dollars to the farmers of this county alone, in the article of corn. It is a fact which should be universally known, and is, in all probability, one of the greatest discoveries of modern times in the much neglected science of agriculture. At all events, the experiment should be extensively tested, as the results are deemed certain, while the expense is comparatively nothing.

Mr. M. also stated as to the result of another experiment tried upon one of his apple trees last spring. It is a fine thrifty healthy tree, about 25 or 30 years old, but has never in any one year produced over about two bushels of apples. While in blossom last spring he ascended the tree and sprinkled plaster freely on the blossoms, and the result is, that it will this season yield twenty bushels of apples. Now if the plaster will prevent the blast, it is a discovery of great importance. Mr. M. was led to make the experiment by reading an account of the production of trees adjoining a meadow where plaster had been sown at a time when there was a light breeze in the direction of the orchard, the trees contiguous to the meadow bearing well while the others produced no fruit.—*Waterton, N. Y., Standard.*

THE BANK BILL.

The Bank Bill was sent back to the House yesterday from the Senate. That body proposes eight amendments.

1st. Strikes out the fourth section of the bill which relates to the time of resumption, and in its stead requires the Banks to resume the 1st of November, without qualification or drawback; and provides that after that time they shall not be compelled to pay specie for any note held by or due to any Bank that does not redeem its notes and pay its deposites in specie.

2nd. Strikes out the 5th section, which provides that the Banks shall proceed forthwith to curtail their business so as to place themselves in a condition to meet and satisfy all their debts in specie.

3rd. Strikes out 6th section (which reduces the number of Directors and requires them to be paid,) and inserts in its place one that provides that the Directors (i. e. the entire Directory,) of a Mother Bank shall not be allowed to become indebted to the said Bank at any time in a greater sum than *forty-five thousand dollards*, and that the Directors of no Branch Bank shall become indebted to the Bank in a greater sum than *thirty-five thousand dollars*, in the aggregate; and that no President or Director of any Railroad or Canal, or mining, or manufacturing company, or any Savings Bank, shall be eligible as a Director of any Bank.

4th. Strike out 8th and 9th sections.

5th. Amends the 11th section, by providing that the annual meeting of the stockholders in the Farmers' Bank shall take place on Wednesday after the 2nd Monday in January, each year.

6th. Strike out 12th section, and in its place provides that the banks shall not sell drafts at a profit of more than a half per cent.

8th. Adds a section to the bill, providing that the directors in office, and that may be appointed, shall hold their places till the appointments by the stockholders at their annual meeting.—*Richmond Compiler.*

☞ From the news by the late arrival from England, we make the following extracts. The christening of the royal brat of Queen Victoria seems to have been done up in fine style. Wonder if those Whig Editors who wish us to follow the example of England in taxing the poor, would also wish us to make fools of ourselves after the following order:

The grand and imposing ceremony of the christening of the Prince of Wales took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the 25th ultimo, in the presence of a very large number of royal and noble personages. The King of Prussia was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform; the Queen in the robes of the Sovereign of the Order of the Garter; and Prince Albert also wore the costume of the Order. The Duchess of Kent was seated on the Queen's right, and on her left sat Prince Albert, the Duke of Sussex, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Ferdinand, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg. The Duke of Wellington stood behind the Queen's chair, supporting the sword of state. The congregation having taken their places, the usual baptismal service began.

The King of Prussia gave the response for the infant. The response over, the Duchess of Buccleuch brought forward the infant, and placed him in the arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury who, addressing the Royal Godfather, said, "name this child." The King of Prussia immediately said "*Albert Edward.*" The Archbishop then said, "I baptise thee, Albert Edward, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen." The service being finished, the Royal procession returned to the Castle, where a Chapter of the Order of the Garter was held in the Throne Room. The King of Prussia was then elected a Knight of the Order!

In the evening the Queen gave a splendid Banquet in St. George's Hall, which was most gorgeously decorated for the occasion. The whole of the magnificent plate used on the occasion was valued at two millions sterling!

The day was observed in London and most of the provincial towns as a holyday. Offices, shops, and places of public business in the metropolis, were mostly closed. At night, the theatres, club-houses, and other public buildings, were splendidly illuminated.

The King of Prussia, with his suite, landed at Greenwich on the 22d ult., where he was received by Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington and others, and proceeded directly to Windsor Castle. He officiated at the Royal christening, and every succeeding day afterwards paid visits to the principal public buildings in London, the theatres, docks, &c.

The first stone of the new Rayal Exchange was laid by Prince Albert on the 17th ult.; the occasion was dignified by a splendid ceremonial, and a grand banquet at the Mansion House.

Mr. Wm. Gregory, a conservative, has beaten Lord Morpeth 130 votes as a representative for the city of Dublin.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

THE OLD SOLDIER'S RULE.

DEAR CHILDREN.—"If you would have friends, you must show yourselves friendly." I know an old soldier of the revolution, who told me the following story.

I once had a neighbor, who, though a clever man, came to me one bright may day, and said, "Esq. White, I want you to come and get your geese away." "Why?" said I, "what are my geese doing?" "They pick my pigs' ears, when they are eating, and drive them away; and I will not have it." "What can I do?" said I. "You must yoke them." "That I have not time to do now," said I; "I do not see but they must run." "If *you* do not take care of them I shall!" said the clever shoemaker, in anger; "What do you say, Esq. White?" "I cannot take care of them now, but I will pay you for all damages." "Well," said he, "you will find out a thing, I guess."—So off he went, and I heard a terrible squalling among the geese. The next news from the geese was that three of them were missing. My children went and found them terribly mangled and dead, and thrown into the bushes. Now, said I, all keep still, and let me punish him.

In a few days, the shoemaker's hogs broke into my corn. I saw them, but let them remain a long time. At last I drove them out, and picked up the corn which they had torn down, and fed them with it in the road. By this time the shoemaker came in great haste after them. "Have you seen any thing of my hogs?" said he. "Yes, sir,—you will find them yonder, eating some corn which they tore down in my field." "In your field!" "Yes, sir," said I; "hogs love corn, you know—they were made to eat." "How much mischief have they done?" "O, not much," said I. Well, off he went to look, and estimated the damage, to me, to be equal to a bushel and a half of old corn. "O no," said I, "it can't be." "Yes," said the shoemaker, "and I will pay you every cent of damage." "No," I replied, "you shall pay nothing. My *geese* have been a great deal of trouble to you." The shoemaker blushed and went home. But in the winter when we came to settle, the shoemaker was determined to pay me for the corn. "No," said I, "I shall take nothing." And after some talk we parted. But in a day or two I met him in the road, and fell into conversation in the most friendly manner. But when I started on, he seemed loth to move; and I paused. For a moment both of us were silent. At last he said, "I have something laboring on my mind." "Well, what is it?" "Those geese. I killed three of your geese: and I shall never rest till you know how I feel." "O, well," said I, "never mind; I suppose my geese were provoking." I never took any thing of him for it. But whenever my cattle broke into his field, after this he seemed glad,—because he could show how patient he could be.

Now said the old soldier, conquer yourself, and you can conquer anything. You can conquer with kindness where you can conquer in no other way.

Yours,

CHILDREN'S MINISTER.

A HUSBAND'S LOVE.

Incidents of life occurring from day to day, and we suspect, some not altogether divested of fiction, are not unfrequently to be met with in the public prints, in which they are heralded as instances of the all-absorbing and ever enduring affection which burns with eternal brightness in the bosoms of wives, mothers and sisters. But who has ever before seen in the columns of our public journals, a record exhibiting to the world the equally intense and not less abiding devotion of husbands, fathers and brothers? Such records are rare indeed—not, as we believe, that the latter instances are less frequent than the former, but because there is in them less to impress the amiable feelings of our nature and excite the peculiar interest which surrounds every thing hallowed by female virtue or heroism.

The Lowell Journal relates a case in point which through succeeding years, had failed to interest the pen of the chronicler. In a grave yard, situated in a wild rural place, about a mile from a little village in the vicinity, stands a very neat granite monument. It is the only monument in the yard, and stands by itself, over a solitary grave, apart from all other graves. The history of that monument is interesting and melancholy in the extreme. It marks a spot where lies buried the young wife of one of the young men of the village. He was married some years since to one who seemed in every way calculated to render him happy. At that time the prospects of the young couple bid fair for a long life of happiness and usefulness. In a year or two after their marriage, the small pox broke out and raged in the neighborhood. The young wife was attacked with this dreadful disease, and became its victim.

The fears of the community prevented her friends from attending her during that sickness. Her husband, her physician, and one or two attendants were the only persons who were present to smooth down her dying pillow. The same fears took away the accustomed forms of a christain burial.—A spot for her grave was pointed out in the grave yard, remote from other graves, by the proper authorities, and at the dark hour of night, with none present but the husband and one or two fearless friends, the burial took place. There was no long train of kindred present to witness the ceremony; the afflicted husband was the only relative who at the burial ventured to shed the last tear over the loved and the departed.

Months rolled on, and a dark melancholy still brooded over the young man, but soon loosened its hold, somewhat. Sorrow still remained, but it was soon mingled with resignation. He resumed his accustomed occupations, and seemed to forget the past. The past was not forgotten, however, nor the object which the past had endeared to him. The grave of his wife was solitary and alone. Over that grave he resolved to erect a monument to her memory. The monument, he chose to plan and work with his own hands, although he was no sculptor or artist by profession. He procured the rough blocks of granite and commenced his pleasing task. Every leisure moment he could obtain was spent on his favorite work. No other hand planned. No other hand than his own, executed. Month after month, alone and unaided, with no knowledge of the art except what nature had taught him, sometimes at noonday and sometimes at night, when others had left their tasks he toiled on until his work was completed. That monument, which as a specimen of art is exceedingly fine, and would be an ornament even in Mount Auburn, now marks out the grave of his wife. While it serves to call to mind the memory of the dead, it speaks also of the constancy and purity of effection which death and time could not destroy.

Knowledge of the World.—A young counsellor of the Bordeaux Parliament came to Paris for the first time, with his wife and his mother-in-law. The next day the ladies determined to go to the Theatre Francias. The counsellor who had the same evening an audience with the keeper of the seals, promised to join with them when he had finished his business. He reached the theatre late, and could find no seat except one in the orchestra.—Chance placed him near the Chevalier d'Aulnay, a man very much in society, a great amateur of the theatre, and who never missed a representation of the Theatre Francias. The Chevalier d'Aulnay, after having noticed for a few moments the provincial gentleman, said very politely to him, "Sir, you are not an inhabitant of Paris." "No, sir." "Perhaps this is the first time you have visited the Theatre Francias." "It is so." "You are looking for two ladies; one is still handsome and wears a grey silk dress, trimmed with lace, the other is young and charming, and is dressed in pink satin, with two white feathers in her hair. Look, sir, these ladies whom you have not yet found, in consequence of not being used to the place, are in the fifth box of the second row, on the right side." "They are indeed the ladies, sir; you are not mistaken, and I am greatly obliged to you." "But, will you allow me, in turn, to ask you a question. Do you know either of these ladies or me?" "I have not the honor of knowing either you or these ladies; I now see the three for the first time; but with the exception of them and yourself I know every body else here. You see, therefore, that in order to guess who you were, and whom you were seeking, I had no need to be a sorcerer." *Souveriss de M. Desprez.*

The Irishman's Cat.—A short time ago a poor Irishman applied at the Churchwarden's office in London for relief, and upon some doubt being expressed as to whether he was a proper object for parrochial charity, enforced his suit with much earnestness:—"Och, your honor," said he, "shure I'd be starved long since but for my cat."

"But for what?" asked his astonished interrogator.

"My cat!" rejoined the Irishman.

"Your cat! how so?"

"Shure, your honor, I sold her eleven times for sixpence a time, and she was always at home before I'd got there myself."

P. S. To an Irishma's letter.—"Don't be after forgetting, dear Jenny, to take out this letter directly it comes to the Post Office, or that thief Macarony's wife will know by her looks that there's money in it, and so call for it before its gits there."

Politics of the Day.

From the North Carolina Standard.

To the "political friend" of the Register who writes over the signature of "ONE OF THE PEOPLE."

SIR: In my last letter to you, I was exhibiting the whole record of the Journals (which you had mutilated in your publication) in order to show you that the Whig party, in the Legislature of 1840, were not "*anxious for scorching investigations*," as you assumed for them; but that Mr. Henry, in declaring "*that the people are kept in the dark*" about the public funds, affirmed nothing beyond the precise fact. Remember that you referred to the *Journals* to prove that Mr. Henry had *falsely* charged others. And upon examining them for myself, I found the identical proof which you had relied upon to establish the guilt of *Mr. Henry*—the most unanswerable evidence of his correctness, and consequently of your calumny against him and his letter. Let me still hope that your self-respect will permit you to correct the attitude in which you have placed yourself, and to reform your vicious habits.

You quoted a resolution of the Whig Legislature of 1840, *commanding* the *Treasurer* to report to the House the "*names*" of the *borrowers*, "*the amount of each debt*," &c.; and also appointing a Committee to report upon the solvency of the debtors. You then referred to the fact that this resolution passed by a majority of 99 to 11: and, quoting from the report of *Barnes'* Committee, you insisted that Mr. Henry had erred in the *face of the record*.

You omitted, however, to say a word about the *list of debtors* which the Treasurer, after being *commanded* to send in, did not send; you have, since my exposure of your unfairness, failed to account for the remarkable oversight (if oversight it was) by which you omitted that part of the *Journal* where the Treasurer's letter was *received* and LAID UPON THE TABLE, although it *follows immediately after the quotations actually made by you*. Was it because the *Treasurer's letter did not OBEY* the COMMAND *of the House?* Did you not know that any man of common sense would on sight of that letter decide that a Legislature which *commanded* the Treasurer to send in the *debtors' name*, &c., and then quietly submitted to his NOT DOING IT, deserved no such encomium as you bestowed—"*anxious for investigation?*" You must yourself feel that by this call for light, the House admitted it was necessary, by a vote of 99 to 11; and then by this tame acquiescence in its being withheld, have they not "*kept the people in the dark?*"

But I said the Treasurer's letter should speak for itself. And I owe thanks to the Editor of the Standard (not to you) for procuring a copy, which enables me to fulfil my promise.

Here, then, is the *Public Treasurer's* answer to a COMMAND of the House! A command which was made by a vote of 99 for it, and only 11 against it!

Treasury Office, January 7th, 1841.

The Honorable Speaker of
the House of Commons:

SIR: The Public Treasurer, to whom was directed a Resolution of the House of Commons instructing him to report, "when the bonds due the State from the Raliegh and Gaston and the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Companies fall due, and what security has been taken from said Companies for the payment of the several loans made to them, and *the names of the several individuals and corporations who are indebted to the State by loans from the Literary and Internal Improvement funds, the several amounts due by each, when said debts fall due, and the security taken for their payment*," respectfully reports that none of the information sought by the said resolution can be furnished by the Public Treasurer from any records in his Office. That the Boards of Internal Improvement and the Literary Fund are alone in possession of the facts about which the Legislature desire to be informed. That these Boards, according to the authority vested in them by law, have made the loans, taken the bonds, and kept them under their control. That the Public Treasurer knows no more about the amount of such bonds, the names of the individuals or corporations, by whom they have given the securities thereto, or the times when they become due, than any other individual.

The sole duty prescribed to the Public Treasurer, by the Act of Assembly in relation to this subject, is to receive and take care of such monies as the said Boards may from time to time pay over to him, and to discharge the warrants they may draw on him. All information in relation to such receipts and expenditures has been communicated to the General Assembly at the commencement of this session, in the annual report of the Public Treasurer, as Treasurer of the Boards of Internal Improvement and the Literary Fund.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
C. L. HINTON, *Pub. Treas.*

You have seen the *command*, for you published that much yourself, and this was the *answer* to it. What a reply! It "discloses nothing to the public eye." The *command* was to send in the *list*. The answer does not *obey* it. The *command* was to send in the list of State *debtors*. And the Public Treasurer says he "*knows no more about*" it "*than any other individual*." This letter informed the Legislature where the Bonds were kept, and as soon as they found that out they *quit hunting after them*. A most singular proof of their *anxiety for light!* The Whig Legislature of 1840 were distinctly informed that even the *Public Treasurer* did not know how the public funds were loaned! to whom! in what sums! and upon what security! Astounding disclosure! You do not know it either, I presume, for you speak of the "information of several gentlemen" as though you had no access to better light!

The *Legislature* asked, and were not answered; and yet they submitted to it! The public Press, on the Democratic side, have since asked, and there has been no reply. And yet, upon this record and these undeniable facts, Mr. Henry is maligned by you for daring to "speak out" and to speak the truth boldly according to the fact, "*that the people have been kept in the dark*."

Ah! sir, you little dreamed in the outset, that your early and shameful attempt to pervert his letter into an accusation against the integrity of his own friends would involve you or your party into this investigation of our *home legislation*. I was myself surprised to see how rash you are. I do not marvel at your promptness to get off into other fields, such as the Public Land question and the Protest of a Grand Jury made more than twenty-five years ago. I see the Register of Tuesday is sounding a trumpet before you approach with this Protest. For your endorser's, if not your own credit's sake, I hope you will give the WHOLE RECORD in that matter, and not garble the PROTEST too. That *protest* will do Mr. Henry no hurt if you put it forth unmutilated; and rest assured that it will do you no credit to suppress any portion of it. I shall not forget to pay the respect to your new perversions in that order. But not until I have suggested to you some of the vast multitude of reflections that this *Treasury letter* gaves rise to, besides some other things which will require more space than I wish to occupy now in the Press through which I address you.

Towards the Treasurer, personally, I feel more than kindness; and in all sincerity, I trust he may be able to furnish an explanation; and if he can, perhaps he had as well not follow the example of some other public Officers, by affecting to be too high above common people to make "disclosures for the public eye."

I have no intention to impeach the integrity of the man and no wise to assail his feelings, but his *official letters* form legitimate topics in a public discussion. If I do not treat the man courteously when I speak of the Officer, it will be because I do not know how.

Either he must take shelter behind the Governor or the Governor behind him: silence must involve both of them. The Treasurer kept his Office opposite to the Governor's office, in the Capitol square as you know well. The two Offices were not *twenty-five feet apart*. By walking across the passage, the Treasurer might have asked for the list of debtors; and *unless it was refused*, he would have gotten it. Now I put it to you, sir, if it is not probable the Treasurer did all this?—From your acquaintance with the man, do you doubt but he did lay before Governor Morehead the COMMAND he had received from the House? The Treasurer will never be induced to deny it, in my opinion. Governor Morehead, therefore, must have known from the Treasurer that *the list had been ordered* to be sent up stairs to the House of Commons. Why was it not sent up? BETWEEN THEM IT WAS SUPPRESSED. Or of the affected sensibilities to the rights of others against attack shall object to that word, as implying too great a reproach, I will say for the present that *it* WAS NOT SENT. Light was asked, but not given. It was ordered, but not furnished; and there these very "anxious" Whigs stopped their investigations!

I feel sure that the Treasurer had counsel upon this matter and in preparing this letter If I am to be left to my conjectures, and to form my opinions upon rumor, I must even do that. The fault is not mine—it rests on others.

For the present, however, I forbear, and conclude by repeating that betwixt the *Legislature*, the *Governor*, and the Treasurer, the list of debtors was asked for and *commanded*, but it was *never got*.—This letter was "*laid on the table*." But as to the reasons for suppressing the list, "*the people are still kept in the dark*." That darkness will not prevail always. It ought not to prevail any longer.

CUMBERLAND.

From the North Carolina Standard.

LOG CABINS FOR SALE.

The Legislature of 1840, famous in our history for bad laws and worse propositions, is second only to *Biddle* for the attempt to enact a law to *oppress* the Log Cabin Men, under the title of a Bill to *relieve* the People. Lo! here is a parallel to *Biddle's Bank Charter*, which was passed by the name of "an act to diminish and repeal Taxes." *James T. Morehead*, Esq., the brother of Governor Morehead, in three days after his Excellency was installed, actually proposed a "Bill to unite the Board of Internal Improvements and the Literary Board, and to amend the 60th, 61st, and 66th and 67th chapters of the Revised Statutes." An imposing title, and how harmless! But only look at the fourth section of the "Bill to unite," &c., and you find the kernel of it; and what is it but a proposition to "*collect all the moneys*," due the State by the People and invest it in our Banks? To coerce the Log Cabin men who owe 300,000 dollars for their homes in Cherokee and the Mountains, to pay up or else be sued and sold out—to contract the loans that have been made to the people in other sections, amounting to 370,000 dollars more, in order to put more money into our *suspended Banks!* Why? Any danger of loss to the State? None at all! Any flush of Cash in the Mountains? by no means! Any need of more money to lend the Rail Roads? None; for they already had about 150,000 dollars *cash*, besides millions of endorsements! Wherefore this movement, then, to sell out our Log Cabin Men, to put money in the suspended Banks? We turn to Mr. Morehead's report for the reasons, (written no doubt with the sanction of his Excellency) and there it is disclosed. Hear it, Log Cabin Men, and be wise! One of them is, because it is "undignified" for his *Excellency* the Governor to be attending to loans, and a renewal of the Notes of the People! Especially little Notes! Particularly Log Cabin Loans! Swelling with the dignity of his office, our Governor (through his well beloved brother) exclaims in this Report, why the "Constitution declares that the Governor shall be *Captain General*" and "Commander in Chief!" And in another part, this Report says, "whatever may have been the object," &c., the "performance of *ministerial* duties" (such as renewing Notes and loaning State money to the *People*) is "wholly *incompatible with the* Dignity and constitutional functions of a co-ordinate branch of the Government!"

We write from the Record. It has not been denied. It cannot be. To invest the public money in *Bank Stocks* is as much a "*ministerial*" office as to invest it in lands to the people. But in the eye of an inflated Hard Cider Aristocracy, the latter is not so "dignified," we suppose, as the former. Insulting pretence! To coerce the poor debtors of North Carolina and force a sale of their homes and Log Cabins, and the last Horse or Cow they have got, is a job not too undignified" for the "Captain General;" provided always, it is done for the sake of cramming the already expanded maw of our Banks with more money.

"Oh, yes! Oh, yes! Oh, yes!" Publish it upon the Mountains. Proclaim it in the valleys, until every Log Cabin shall ring with the intelligence, that Gov. MOREHEAD, in the very first month of a Log Cabin Administration, certainly did not resist, probably aided and we have no doubt sanctioned this movement of his *Brother* in the Senate, to pass a Bill against the Log Cabin debtors who elected him! He forgot his benefactors the day after his inauguration, (the Report is dated 2d January.) He wanted authority to unite his Boards, with a *command* from the Legislature to push the little debts for collection which the *people* owe to the State, in order to invest it all in the *Banks*. He wanted at first to drag $3,00,000 from the people's pockets, in order to put it all in the vaults of our *suspended Banks*! And wherefore? Why must it be so? Hear! Hear! Because it is "undignified" for him who is the "Commander in Chief and Captain General," to give his attention (most royal master John) to such little Log Cabin concerns. Prodigious! P-r-o-d-i-g-i-o-u-s!

What Governor Dudley did, without a sacrifice of dignity, it has become undignified for his successor to perform, the very day after he took his seat.

But that it did not terminate in a law for sacrificing the poor Debtors, that it did not end in a stern, miserly command it "*shall be the duty of said Board to collect all the money*, &c," under the 4th section, is not the fault of Gov. Morehead. The bill did not pass—but no thanks to the Royal Family.

But so it always was, so it always will be. Out of place, these men *deceive*, and in office they *grind* the people. They have no genuine sympathies with Log Cabin Men. Their *political sentiments* exclude all such sympathies. In place our out of it, their schemes begin, continue and end in *Banks* and *Bank service*; and verily it would seem that the more faithless our moneyed Corporations are, the more devoted homage they exact from our "dignified" Federal Rulers. Mark the disguise. (Oh the consciousness of guilt!) This sacrifice was to be made by virtue of a Bill *under some other title*. How characteristic. Hence it has been thus "concealed from the eye." This Bill was like the *party* of its author, or rather it is like the party-leaders of Whiggery. There is no judging it fairly by the name it borrowed. But after awhile the light will penetrate, and then wo! wo! to the deceivers. We shall challenge contradiction from any man, under the sanction of *his name*. Oh, Governor Morehead! Governor Morehead! To think of selling out the Log Cabin Men *these hard times*, to protect your "DIGNITY" and to serve the BANKS—As the Register once said, we shall begin to think "there is no such thing as political gratitude."

From the Washington Globe.

We publish to-day, from the New York New Era, a vindication of the State Rights party of South Carolina, in the tariff controversy of 1832 and 1833, arising from the late controversy between Mr. *Botts* and Mr. *Upshur*. Our readers are aware that we did not, in that contest, approve of the course of South Carolina; but the attempt lately made, in certain quarters, to identify their opposition to the flagitious and oppressive tariff policy, with that of Hartford Conventionists during the last war, is a gross injustice, which no one but a violent tariff partisan, or bitter Federalist, would be capable of committing. South Carolina did not seek a combination with other States, much less a foreign State. She did not move in a time of national distress and war, whilst our bays were beleaguered with foreign armaments, and our frontiers were streaming with blood. She did not support, by her course, the aggressions and insults of a foreign nation, upon the persons of American citizens and American Independence and honor. Above all, she raised her head against unquestionable, (and, as she believed,) unconstitutional oppression, and if she erred, she erred on the side of liberty.

From the New York New Era.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

The Cincinnati Enquirer does injustice to one of the most distinguished American statesmen—a man who has been more unjustly villified and abused than any other in the nation, occupying the elevated position he has during a long and eventful public life. The fame of Mr. Calhoun, says that paper, has been frequently assailed by the Whig press, for the purpose of disparaging his patriotism and devotion to the Union. His unsullied private character, and transcendant ability, have compelled his enemies to look about with diligence for topics of reproach,—and all they have been able to effect, in the way of imputation on character, is a suspicion that, in advocating nullification, he was desirous of effecting a dissolution of the Union.

The controversy between Messrs. Botts and Upshur has, among other things, caused a greater development of the objects of the nullifiers, and a more complete elucidation of the motives of Mr. Calhoun. The letter of Waddy Thompson, jr., the new Minister to Mexico, contains the following passage:

"With the admitted head of that party (nullification) Mr. Calhoun, my relations, political and personal, were of the most intimate character. Those relations are now totally changed; and whilst I trust I could not be induced to repeat any thing to his disadvantage, which I had heard from him during the existence of those relations, I take pleasure in saying, that in the fullest and freest conversations with him, for hours and days at a time, I never had cause even to suspect that he desired a dissolution of the Union. On the contrary, I well know that he has always regarded such an event as a great calamity—one of the greatest. I know no man more deeply impressed with the value of that Union, and no one whose opinions are so strong and settled that it never will be dissolved."

This is the spontaneous testimony of a political enemy, and one who is not a personal friend.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Calhoun announced his belief in nullification, he was, next to Gen. Jackson, the favorite of the Democratic party—and he was Vice President of the United States by the vote of both parties—having in consequence of his splendid abilities and irreproachable life, been supported for the second office in the country by both Adams and Jackson men. He was elected by the largest majority that was ever received by any man for that office. But this unbounded popularity, and his glittering prospects, were sacrificed at once by Mr. Calhoun when his own State called on him to assist in the redress of her wrongs. And it would be hard to find in the whole range of American history, or of any history, an instance of more disinterested sacrifice of self for the country. For Mr. Calhoun saw that nullification was unpopular. But the enemies of Mr. Calhoun resolved not only that his power and his prospects should be destroyed, but that his good name should be blasted. And for this purpose they raised the cry that nullification was disunion and treason. And by loud accusation, and frequent repetition, much of the impression thus created against Mr. Calhoun has remained to this day. We have now a full development of the plans of the nullifiers, and a triumphant vindication of Mr. Calhoun. And the friends of this great statesman, and of the country, may now contemplate in his history and character, one of the greatest results yet achieved by the action of our institutions on human nature.—And it would be difficult for any lover of our race or country to find a man who had done more honor to both.

It is seldom that any man has exerted such immense and such salutary influence over the destinies of his country. Mr. Calhoun led on the Republican party to the late war. He restored the War Department itself to energy and order. He contributed more than any other man to the election of General Jackson. He overthrew the protective tariff system, and more than any other man, sustained the Sub-Treasury.

Take from his country's history the labors and achievements of Mr. Calhoun, and the lustre of her liberty and glory would be dimmed.

A good Suggestion.—There are thousands of men for fear of want, want all their lives; and thousands every day for fear of dying, suffer more than the pangs of death. The demon fear at all times trembles at impossible events. Why should we grow pale at hideous fictions of our own? We should at all times endeavor to be serene and masters of ourselves, prepared for what may come, leaving the rest to heaven.

From the Washington Globe March 28, 1842.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses to-day were filled with the criminations and recriminations of the Whigs. In the Senate, Mr. *Mangum*, and in the House, Mr. *Gentry* of Tennessee, Mr. *Rayner* of North Carolina, and Mr. *Lane* of Indiana, poured out a torrent of denunciation upon the Administration. In the House, particularly, the *President* and his friends in that body were vehemently accused of treason to the Whig cause—of being renegades to all their professions—with being like the cow-boys of the Revolution, knaves who plied their trade between the opposing armies, selling beef to either, and profiting all they could by the calamities of both. Mr. *Lane* of Indiana complained bitterly of the denoeuments which the Whig altercations had brought out, and, if we did not mistake him, called to the aid of his appeal on this point, the old adage of "*honor among thieves*," which he said had never been violated by their adversaries. But the whole discussion will appear in a day or two, and then the country will judge of the character of Whigery by the opinions which the different portions of it declare of each other. Their difference is a matter of no moment to the Democracy, only as it seems to confirm predictions.

There was one prominent object which the main body of the Whigs seems to have in view in the debate in both branches to-day, to which we must put in our protest. It was evidently the settled purpose of the majority to throw off Mr. *Tyler*, and with him all responsibility for the administration of public affairs. In the Senate this attempt was very properly met and ably repelled by Messrs. *Linn* of Missouri and *Allen* of Ohio. In the House, the Whigs had the whole debate to themselves, as they have had for days together, on the loan bill. They must, therefore, at least take the responsibily of the delays under which the credit of the Government is perishing from hour to hour, for the want of the means of meeting its engagements; and indeed of carrying on its ordinary business.

But we would ask the Whig majority of both ends of the Capitol, on what pretence they assume the right to make the Democratic minority responsible for the present misconduct of the Government, and the discredit and disasters with which it is environed? Are not the men at the head of affairs all Whigs, who owe their places to the great Whig victory, the thunders of which are still re-echoing in the Capitol? Have they not, (the Whigs,) as Mr. *Allen* very justly remarked, carried all their measures, with the single exception of the Bank charter? The extra session they proclaimed before the inauguration—that they carried, first with General *Harrison* and then with Mr. *Tyler*. *The system of the Sub Treasury*—that they demolished, as their leader said, to make way for the foundation of their reform. The loan bill they carried as a nest egg for the national debt they determined to build up. The tax bill they carried as earnest of the means which they would levy to pay interest to fundholders. The land bill they passed as a first step to the assumption of State debts. The bankrupt bill they passed as a sort of general discharge to the army of partisans who had fought in the election, and contributed their means in the Whig cause. Appropriation bills of all sorts were passed, exhausting the five millions of Treasury notes, given as an outfit to the Administration in aid of the revenue, and five millions more since voted—running up a debt of fourteen millions. Under these measures of Whigery, the means and credit of the Government have sunk, and it now turs upon the Administration which it installed, and which has been the willing instrument of doing all these things, and says that it will not be responsible for the lamentable results now to be encountered, but insists that the minority shall take charge of Mr. *Tyler*, and be answerable to the country for the miscarriage of all the promises they have made the country, and especially for the bankruptcy and discredit of the finances.

Against this, we put in a protest on the part of the Democracy. If they will pay the debt of their extra session—if they will restore the public domain to its constitutional destination—if they will restore the public faith of national obligations by repealing the bankrupt act, which discredits the National Legislature by showing its willingness to sponge the most sacred obligations, without the consent of creditors—if they will drive from office the dishonest and corrupt Whigs, who, it was declared on the floor of the House, by a Whig, to-day, were the incumbents of almost every important station, and put Mr. *Tyler* and the Government into the hands of the Democracy, then it will undertake to restore the Government and maintain its character and credit as heretofore under all the difficulties and embarrassments with which they may surround it. But after cracking the nut and taking the kernel, we cannot undertake to make the broken shells fruitful. The Democracy will not be responsible for the *Websters, Spencers, Curtises, Penroses*—in a word, the whole array of office holders, pronounced to be corrupt on the floor of the House to-day, and such as Whigery itself disowns.

Letter from the President of Texas.

GALVESTON, March 11, 1841.

To P. EDMUNDS,
Consul to New Orleans.

SIR: It is probable that you will find in New Orleans and other parts of the United States great excitement arising out of the late movements of Mexico against Texas. If any should be anxious to volunteer in rendering assistance to our Republic, it will be your duty to have it made known, that if *any should emigrate*, it will be required for each emigrant to bring with him a good rifle or musket, with a cartouch box, or shot pouch and powder horn, with at least one hundred rounds of ammunition, a good knapsack and six months' clothing, and enter service for six months subject to the laws of Texas. They must be landed, for the present, at some point West of the Brasos, with eight days provisions. No number less than fifty-six in companies well organised will be received, and on landing, each commandant will report to the Secretary of War for orders. Emigrants who wish to remove to Texas at this time must come thus prepared, *as none other would be of use to the defence of the country*, nor will they be received. There is a greater scarcity of arms and munitions of war than of men in Texas. Were men to come in great numbers to the country, without being in a condition to act efficiently, and well provided, *it would only encumber the country, without any other effect than to destroy the substance of those who would be necessary to sustain and defend the nation.*

We can bring into the field at least ten thousand men, and in case of emergency we could raise fifteen thousand.

The war will not be of long duration. No Mexican force can long sustain itself in Texas.

The indignation of Texians will not tolerate the pollution of their soil by the footsteps of their servile invaders.

Mexico has made the war and has provoked the indignation of all those who have regarded her sanguinary cruelty and matchless perfidy, since the Alamo was first besieged.

Let Mexico look out for the recompense of her iniquities.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
SAM. HOUSTON, President.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination:

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Party of Mecklenburg County are requested to assemble in their respective Captain's Districts at an early day, and appoint two or more Delegates for each District, to meet in Convention in Charlotte, on the **FOURTH MONDAY** *in April next, (the week of County Court,) to nominate candidates for the State Legislature. A prompt attention to this call is respectfully urged upon the party; and it is hoped the Delegates will come instructed as to whom the People desire or candidates.*

T. L. HUTCHISON, Chairman
Of the late Democratic Meeting.

AGRICULTURE.

TO give a fresh impulse to improvement in the Husbandry of our County, it is proposed to hold a public meeting at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on *TUESDAY* of the ensuing April Court, at which an Agricultural Society for the County of Mecklenburg will be organized. The Farmers of the County generally are most respectfully invited to attend.

LEWIS DINKINS,	JNO. H. CALDWELL,
JOHN WALKER,	JOSEPH W. ROSS,
BENJ. MORROW,	THOMAS I. GRIER,
ANDREW GRIER,	JOHN KIRK,
DAVID PARKS,	T. L. HUTCHISON,
JOHN IRWIN,	CALEB ERWIN,
ANDREW SPRINGS,	WILLIAM REID,

March 29, 1842. [*Journal* is requested to copy

Fire!—Another narrow Escape!—On Tuesday night last, about half after 11 o'clock, the Stables on the premises of the late James M. Hutcheson, immediately in the rear of the Mansion House and the Jeffersonian and County Court Clerk's offices, were discovered to be on fire. By the prompt exertions of our citizens with the fire engine, and the calmness of the night, the fire was confined to the Stables, which were entirely consumed. This is the second time within two weeks our town has escaped, almost miraculously, from destruction. There is no doubt both cases were the work of an incendiary. Will our Town authorities not make some preparations for defence on such occasions? All must now see our danger, and none can tell when we may expect another attack.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President has sent to Congress a special message, recommending a repeal of the Distribution law! He says the state of the finances demand its repeal, or an increase of the Tariff, and he prefers the former. Well, done, *John Tyler!* One more step, and he will be with the Democrats—cease appointing Federalists to office. Mr. *Preston* and Mr. *Rives* have both come out for a repeal of the Distribution law. At the close of a speech on the subject a few days since, Mr. *Rives* offered the following as a substitute for *Clay's* Tariff Resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the present condition of the national finances, and at a moment of critical uncertainty in the foreign relations of the country, *it is of* paramount importance to the interest of the whole Union, that the General Government should have the aid of all the sources of revenue with which it has been heretofore endowed, for the maintenance of the public credit, and the efficiency of the public service.

2. *Resolved*, That the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States having, by the terms of the law which enacted it, been made expressly dependent on the continued limitation of the duties on foreign imports to a rate not exceeding 20 per cent. as provided for by the compromise act, and it being now apparent that that rate of duty on foreign imports will not produce revenue enough for the wants of the Government, without the aid of the land fund, the principles and conditions on which the distribution law was enacted, as well as the exigencies of the public service, require that its operation be, for the present, suspended.

3. *Resolved, therefore*, That so much of the act entitled an act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights, approved on the 4th day of September, 1841, as appropriates those proceeds to the States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, ought to be suspended until the national debt already contracted, or which may be contracted, shall have been paid; and that, in the mean time, the said proceeds be set apart and pledged as a fund for the payment of the interest, and the gradual extinguishment of the principal of such debt.

4. *Resolved*, That in any new adjustment of the tariff of duties on foreign imports which may become necessary, the principles and provisions of the act of 2d of March, 1833, commonly called the compromise act, should be adhered to and maintained, as far as practicable, consistently with the necessary demands of the Government, economically administered, and with the equal justice due to every interest and portion of the country.

☞ We see from a list of appointments in the last *Lincoln Republican*, that Mr. HENRY has taken the stump in the mountain Counties. After visiting Rowan, Davidson, Surry, &c., he is to be at Ashville, Buncombe county, to-day; from thence he goes to Yancey, Burke, Rutherford, and Cleveland, where his published appointments end on the 10th of May. He will then, we suppose, repair to the Salisbury Convention on the 20th. We hear that Mr. *Henry* is making converts to Democracy wherever he goes.

WHO ARE FRIENDS to THE SOUTH, AND TO THE CONSTITUTION?

The remark of Mr. Jefferson, that the "DEMOCRACY of the North are the natural allies of the South," must enforce its truth upon the mind of every unprejudiced observer of passing events. Look at the course of the two parties in Congress, and in the northern State Legislatures:—we see the Democracy there manfully battling for southern rights, and often sacrificing their political existence defending our institutions from the ruthless war of fanatical fury. And they are our fast friends not only on the subject of Abolition, but also on that of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

In addition to the facts we have hitherto published on this subject, we beg now to add some more. A week or two since, we stated that a State Convention of the Federalists of Ohio, in conjunction with a number of District and County Conventions of the same party, had strongly urged upon Congress the propriety and necessity of a *protective Tariff;* and that several of the leading Federal presses in various parts of the free States were boldly justifying the course of ADAMS, GIDDINGS, and others in their treasonable attempts to dissolve the Union, and in sustaining Great Britain in her outrages upon the rights and property of southern citizens. We now invite attention to the course of the Ohio Democracy on these important subjects; and we wish we could prevail on all our citizens of all parties, to read attentively the following Resolutions. They were adopted at a very numerous meeting of the Democratic party of Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 25th of February last:

Whereas, in the exercise of the rights and privileges reserved by the people in the formation of the Constitution, we have assembled upon the present occasion, to consult and express our opinions relative to government affairs:

And whereas, it is not only our privilege, but it is our DUTY, as freemen, to keep a watchful eye upon those who for the time being may be entrusted with the Executive, Legislative and Judicial functions of the National and State Governments, and to speak out and spare none, when assaults are made on the public liberty, or the interests of the commonwealth are endangered by their official acts—not less than to applaud the public servants who are true to the interests of the people and faithful to the Constitution: And whereas, for the purpose of embodying our sentiments, opinions and principles, we do declare—

1st. That our National and State Governments were wisely instituted for the good of the people alone.

2d. That each government is circumscribed in its action by the constitutional limit of power, and that it has no authority to exercise any power not expressly delegated to it, or clearly necessary to carry a delegated power into effect.

3d. That as a necessary conclusion we entirely repudiate the doctrine that either the Government of the United States, or of a State, can exercise any and all power that is not expressly forbidden. Therefore,

Resolved, That we are opposed to the exercise of doubtful or implied powers, believing that the Government will best attain the object of its creation by adhering to the WRITTEN LAW.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to charter a National Bank.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Federal Government raising a greater amount of revenue by impost duties than is absolutely necessary, with the proceeds of the public lands, to defray the expenses of Government, when administered with economy.

Resolved, That the leaders of the Federal Whig party, in the means which they adopted and prosecuted the campaign of 1840, not only debased themselves as men, but degraded the character of the nation, and inflicted a wound on the morals of the community at large.

Resolved, That we look in vain over the face of the country for those indications of increased prosperity, both in our foreign commerce and domestic business and trade, which were promised by the leaders of the Whig party in the event of their succeeding to power in the elections of 1840.

The farmer was promised high wages for his produce, and ready cash markets.

The mechanic was promised ready sales and increased prices for his wares.

The laborer was promised constant employment and high wages.

The merchant was promised high wages and low exchanges—and the terms, "*low wages*" and "*low prices*" were applied to prominent Democrats as epithets of reproach and ridicule.

In short, all ages, sexes, conditions and occupations of men were invited to unite in the election of Harrison, with a full assurance that they should be made prosperous, rich and happy—that they should have a "better currency" and plenty of it. What a beautiful picture of these Whig promises does the whole country present in 1842!!

But time has tested all these empty promises—made only to be violated, and intended to be violated when made—and the leaders of the Federal party stand condemned before the American people for their false promises and violated pledges. Political infamy is their portion, and they will receive it.

Resolved, That we are opposed to Clay's Land Distribution Bill—to his high tariff project—to his assault upon the Constitution, by trying to take from the President the veto power—to his twelve million loan, and to the various other projects which his Congress have brought forward during the extra and the present session, all tending to an increase of taxes upon the people.

Resolved, That we believe that if the dominant party in Congress persist in the course they have heretofore pursued, of increasing the burdens of the people, they would be consulting the public interest by adjourning and going home.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all banking institutions that are not founded on a real specie basis, and that do not redeem their *notes in coin* on demand.

Resolved, That the questions at issue between the Government of the United States and Great Britain are of the highest importance to our national character and to the civilized world—that our Government will not suffer the grasping and arbitrary power of England to dictate the terms of any stipulations that may be offered in the negotiation about to take place, that are derogatory to the rights of the American citizen—that the long established and well known principles of international law, that have guided the American Government with foreign nations from the days of Washington, must be maintained at all hazards by the Executive and Congress; and the American people will sustain them.

Whereas this meeting firmly believe in the pure patriotic advice of the immortal Washington, the "*Father of his country*," "indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts"—that the people of the sovereign States, as well as every department of the National and State Governments, are under a natural, moral, and legal obligation to defend and protect the Federal Constitution in its legitimate objects from the open assaults and insidious attacks of foreign and domestic enemies:

Resolved, therefore, That we believe the Union of these States was intended by the wise and patriotic men of the Revolution who made it, to be *perpetual*—and in no part of the sacred charter of our liberties is there to be found one *single syllable, expression or clause*, to convey the idea, that Congress have the authority to dissolve this Union, either "*peacibly*" or "*forceably*."

Resolved, That *John Q. Adams*, of Massachusetts, is the *first* member of Congress, since the organization of this Government, who has ever presented a petition to Congress for the dissolution of the Union, and *Joshua R. Giddings* from Ohio, is the *second*. This proves what the people have long suspected of the political party they are attached to, and astonishes no one.

Resolved, That the changing the Republican form of this Confederacy, and the time and manner of doing it, is reserved by the constitutional compact to the States or to the people, who made it, and not to the Abolitionists, or the English Government, through their "World's Abolition Convention, held in London," or their travelling hired agents.

Resolved, That whenever the people of these States permit the sacred bond of the National Union to be touched with *impunity* by foreign Governments or their agents, either in Congress, or out of Congress, they may prepare to *sing a requiem* to departed liberty.

Resolved, That the foul plot of foreign Abolitionists (the tools of ancient Federalism *at home*,) to consolidate the American Government with a monarchy, and dissolve this Union, was engendered by British diplomacy, British gold and British hired lecturers—but that neither *their* intrigues or *numerical* strength *abroad*, or their treasonable plots at *home*, will ever be sufficient to "*alienate any portion of our country from the rest*," or conquer the spirit of Republican liberty among a free and a *warlike* people.

Resolved, That we look upon the Constitution of the United States of America, (as formed by the sovereign States) as our *political text book*—"as the revealed will of the people to their own delegates and servants," in the convention of 1787—"as wise almost to inspiration"—and so full and worthy of reverence, that it would be almost as reasonable to attempt to destroy religion itself, as to attempt to dissolve this happy Union, and throw it back into its original elements, *creating a civil war* with all its attendant horrors.

Resolved, That this meeting go against all who would wish to dissolve this Union, or do any act in effect (however cunningly) to accomplish that end, whether they live in the North, the South, the East, or the West, of every party, *political or religious*. We pronounce all such as guilty of high treason, to be scorned, shunned, abhorred as "*serpents* in the garden of liberty."

Resolved, That any member of Congress who *deliberately* votes to receive the petitions of *Abolition disunionists*, or others, (considering as we do all *their* movements as tending to consolidation, consequently revolutionary, dangerous, and criminal,) meets with our most indignant condemnation and censure; and that any member of Congress who presents to that body such treasonable and incendiary documents, acts as criminally in the eyes of the American people as they who sign and send them to such members, to promote evil, mischief, discord, and violence.

Resolved, That the people of the South are the natural allies of the people of the North, their interests being one and the same. The *revolutionary Abolition Whigs* know this; and not being able to conquer the people of the North and the South *united, they* have sought, ever since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, to cause them to quarrel, and divide *them*, even at the cost of a dissolution of the Union. These *conspirators* will find the people of the West as difficult to divide or conquer as the people of the North or the South; and if ever necessary to be arrested in *their treasonable plots*, the Great West have the power to do it, and can be relied upon at all times.

Resolved, That this meeting look upon *John Q. Adams* of Massachusetts and *Joshua R. Giddings* of Ohio as the *mouth-pieces* and ringleaders, in and out of Congress, of the domineering policy of the British Government—that both of them are busily employed in hatching secret treason to carry out, (affiliated with English pimps and emissaries) the treacherous, jacobinical, revolutionary, and sacrilegious doctrines of the "*World's Abolition Convention, held in London in* 1839."

☞ *Mr. Calhoun.*—The handsome defence of this distinguished champion of Democratic principles, which we copy in another column from the New York *New Era*, is not the least of the signs of the times. Mr. CALHOUN is this day, we are satisfied in our own mind, deservedly the most popular man in the Democratic party all over the Union;—and we are cordially gratified to see it.

THE TEXAS WAR.

The cowardly invaders of Texas seem already to be taking the back track. By a late arrival from Galveston, the New Orleans *Bee* received in the Texas papers the following, published as a Proclamation to the citizens of Texas:

CITY OF HOUSTON, 17th March, 1842.

DEAR SIR: The news by express from Austin up to the 13th inst., is that the enemy have evacuated San Antonio, after having plundered the place.—They were laden down with luggage and march slowly. Col. Hays is harrassing them on their march. They only march about eight miles each day. The troops from Austin and those on the frontier are marching to overtake and beat them.

War shall now be waged against Mexico, nor will we lay our arms aside until we have secured the recognition of our Independence. Until then I will never rest satisfied, nor will the people of Texas. We invoke the God of Armies.

Your friend,
HOUSTON.

The *Bee* also publishes the following extract from an official letter of President Houston's:

"If troops should be raised in———, [we leave this blank to be filled by the imagination of our readers.—*Editors.*] to the call of this Government, prepared for conquest, they may rely upon the fact, that *they will be allowed the privilege of the Texian banner to cross the Rio Grande and pursue conquest to the* WALLS OF MEXICO!!"

Another extract will perhaps open up visions of romance to ardent minds, so bewitching in their character that we cannot refrain from inserting it. It is in these words:

"The recompense tendered to our friends will be the property captured by them, upon the most exalted and chivalric principles of honorable warfare, and *the soil which they conquer!*—glory, victory, and imperishable fame! Mexico has invaded our country and her dictator has declared that the *Anglo-Saxon race shall bow to the will of a despot!!*"—*Bee.*

The spirits of the Texans seem to be aroused to the highest pitch; and that Mexico will be invaded, if not conquered, we have no doubt. The spirit of war has been not a little increased by certain letters lately published in Mexico, written by Santa Anna to Gen. *Hamil tan*, late Texan Minister to Mexico, and Col. *Bee*, of Texas. The New Orleans papers state that a number of volunteers, and large sums of money go over to Texas from the United States, by every vessel that sails from that port.

☞ See two articles in to-day's paper from the Raleigh *Standard*—particularly the one signed "*Cumberland.*" Our "dish-rag Governor" and the last Whig Legislature must now face the tribunal of public opinion, and have their misdeeds passed upon.

The United States and Mexico.—The United States Senate, on motion of Mr. PRESTON, has adopted a Resolution calling on the President for the correspondence between the American Minister and the Mexican Government in relation to the liberation of the Santa Fee prisoners. In the debate on the adoption of this resolution, it is plain to be seen from the remarks of Senators that we are on the eve of a war with Mexico. To show how these Santa Fee prisoners are treated, we insert the following letter from Mr. MCRAE, who was recently sent as bearer of despatches to our Minister at Mexico, and upon whose report we presume the Resolution of Mr. *Preston* in the Senate was predicated:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 19, 1842.

DEAR SIR I am thus far on my way returning to Washington city from my Mexican mission; and as, from the nature of my journey, I shall not be able to pass through Fayetteville, I cannot forbear to satisfy the public as to the true state of the unfortunate prisoners, for whose relief the despatches from this Government were forwarded to Mexico.

When I arrived in Mexico, I found that the entire party of those captured, had reached their places of destination. Ninety or one hundred of whom were confined in a convent in the suburbs of the city, the others in the ancient convent of San Christoval, some twelve miles distant. Those in the city, previous to my arrival, had been in a measure rendered comfortable by certain resident Americans though they were suffering the daily indignity of being exposed, heavily ironed, at hard labor upon the public streets, and forced to submit to the still further degradation of being scourged by their brutal captors. Those at San Christoval were in a deplorable situation; part of them were almost entirely naked—all of them nearly starved, for they had not, at the time of my visit, received a morsel of food for three days. A violent epidemic, of the nature of small pox, was raging among them, and those who were ill, destitute of blankets, and wanting the necessaries of a sick chamber—were absolutely lying on a stone floor and rolling in their vomit, presenting a picture of wretchedness and misery, shocking to human nature. Most of the sick have, however, recovered, and all have been tolerably provided for. Of those confined at San Christoval, a new disposition has been made; about 80 or 100 having been sent to Publa, and about 50 to Perote. Those at Publa were said to be suffering greater indignities than the others; they have been placed in irons and at labor, cleansing the sewers of the city, and to add to the disgrace of their melancholly situation, the Indian convicts, the filthiest and most disgusting wretches, have been chained with them, hand in hand.

But for the strenuous exertions of his friends, Kendall (whose health was in a most precarious state) would be in the same situation; he and Dr. Whitaker are, for the present, in the hospital of San Lagord, where the lepers are attended. It is said, however, that immediately upon the recovery of their health, they are to be transferred to the company of their friends, to partake of their suffering and their distress. Those in Perote have fallen into better hands, and have met with comparatively kind treatment. It is to be feared, however, that their happiness will be of short duration, for the tyrant who holds them in bondage knows no generosity, and will allow its existence in none of his subordinates. His determination seem, to be the entire extermination of the "land pirates of Texas"—and his hate to Americans is but little less in degree.—His will is absolute law. His people dread his power as they detest his person, and surrounded as he is with an army of 90,000 men, and spirits vile and black as his own, I fear that nothing short of the most energetic policy on the part of this Government, or their own death, can possibly mitigate the cruelties which are hourly practiced upon our unfortunate fellow citizens. Yours, &c.

D. K. MCRAE.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The critical state of our relations with Great Britain, and the new move of the President in regard to the Distributive Law, have given rise to a good deal of speculation about Washington:—the most important of which is, that the Cabinet is said to be on the eve of another rupture, as may be gathered from the following from the New York *Herald:*

"Our accounts from Washington, both in regard to the foreign and domestic policy of the administration, continue to be highly interesting. A very important and decided crisis in public affairs is rapidly approaching. We have some very remarkable statements to make on the present state of affairs at Washington, but we shall defer them for a day or two, for certain reasons not necessary to give. There is every symptom of an explosion at Washington, that will startle and astonish the country. The administration may have to take a fresh start under a new suit of canvass, partly!"

N. Y. Herald, of March 22.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

A change in the mode of collecting revenue for the support of the Federal Government is beginning to elicit considerable discussion through the public journals, north and south. The New York *Courier & Enquirer*, the most popular whig paper in that division of the Union, has come out openly for DIRECT TAXATION, in preference to the present deceptive tariff system—maintaining that it best comports with our democratic form of Government, having the effect to equalise the taxes to each citizen's ability to pay, and enable each to know *how much* he does actually pay. And we find the following in a late number of the *Georgia Constitutionalist*, one of the most influential democratic journals in the southern States:

"*Direct Taxation.*—The time will come, though gradually and slowly, when the people of this country will find it more to their interest, and to the perpetuation of Democratic principles, to abolish all indirect taxation, and to resort to a direct tax for the support of the Federal Government. For the support of their State Governments, none other but direct taxation is resorted to; and do the people not feel the prosperity and even benefit of such mode of paying taxes for the support of their State Governments? In Georgia, every citizen knows the amount of taxes he has to pay into the State Treasury.—Does that citizen know the amount of taxes he has to pay into the Treasury of the United States? When the people know the amount of taxes they have each to pay, they are more sensitive about the manner the proceeds of those taxes are disbursed; if they do not know the amount, they care less how the money is expended. It is with pleasure we find the principle of direct taxation the subject of remarks in some leading papers in the north. We have no fear of the result, when the people, generally, will take the matter in their own hands.

"The following excellent remarks upon the subject are from the Boston Bay State Democrat:

'Indirect taxation is a cheat. Unequal taxation is injustice. Unnecessary taxation is robbery. The only mode of taxation which is just is *direct taxation.* By direct taxation we mean a tax laid upon property, openly, without any cover, and collected directly from him who owns the property on which the tax is laid, in so many dollars and cents. In this way every tax payer knows the amount which he is taxed, and understands and feels it in his pockets if no where else. Such a tax also falls equally, and is therefore the only just mode of taxation.

'Indirect taxation, or taxation by the levying of duties on imports, is wrong in principle, unequal in its operation, and encourages extravagance.

'A government, to be economically administered, must be supported by *direct taxation.* Property then feels it. The people feel it; the representative would feel it, and would have to give a strict account to his constituents.'

"And these remarks are from the Montpelier (Vt.) Patriot:

'*We believe direct taxation to be the only equal and just mode of supporting the national government, but habit and convenience, as well as the policy of other nations, render our present mode, oppressive as it is upon the poorer and laboring classes, preferable to a change.*'"

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

In pursuance of a previous appointment, a number of the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity assembled at the Presbyterian Church, at 3 o'clock on Thursday, March 31st, 1842, for the purpose of organising a Temperance Society. On motion, Dr. CHARLES J. FOX was called to the Chair, and CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, Jr., appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chairman, when, in obedience a call, Mr. FREDERICK H. M'DOWELL rose and delivered a very appropriate and eloquent address, urging the propriety and importance of all, and more particularly the young men and youth of the country embarking in the temperance cause. After a few remarks from some other gentlemen, JOSEPH W. HAMPTON read and submitted to the consideration of the meeting, the following Constitution and Pledge for the formation of a Society:

CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I....This Society shall be called the Washington Temperance Society of Mecklenburg County.

ART. II....The Officers of this Society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five members, all to be elected annually on the last Thursday in March, to serve one year.

ART. III....It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society; and in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents shall preside, and in case of their absence, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

ART. IV....The Society shall hold weekly meetings on Saturday evening in each week; and the Executive Committee, with the approbation of the President, shall have power to call extra meetings when they may deem it advisable.

ART. V....It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep in a book for that purpose, a regular and correct record of all the proceedings of the Society, and read the same at each meeting, when requested; he shall also act as Corresponding Secretary for Society. And the Treasurer shall keep the funds and make all disbursements for the Society, and report quarterly the condition of its finances.

ART. VI....The qualification of membership shall be the signature of the individual to the following

PLEDGE:

We whose names are hereunto annexed, desirous of forming a society for our mutual benefit, and to guard against a pernicious practice which is injurious to our health, standing and families, do pledge *ourselves as gentlemen not to drink any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider.*

This Constitution and Pledge meeting the approbation of the assembly, an invitation was given to those desirous of signing the Pledge to come forward and do so; when *twenty-five* gentlemen affixed their signature to it.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the same place at 7 o'clock, to hear an address on the subject of Temperance from Mr. CAREY, a Delegate from the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore; and also to meet again on Saturday evening next at 7 oclock, to organise the Society by the election of Officers.

At 7 o'clock, Mr. CAREY delivered a deeply interesting address to a crowded house:—and after he had concluded, the Pledge was again opened, and the number of signers increased to *seventy-five.*

SATURDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock.

The meeting assembled according to adjournment. On examing the list, the number of those who had signed the Pledge was found to be *one hundred and forty-five.* On motion, the meeting proceeded to organise the Society;—when the following gentlemen were elected Officers:

President—FREDERICK H. M'DOWELL.
Vice-Presidents—JAMES H. ORR,
BENJ. MORROW.
Secretary—CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr.
Treasurer—THOMAS H. BREM.

Executive Committee:
DR. CHARLES J. FOX,
THOMAS TROTTER,
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,
DR. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT,
MAJ. JOSEPH SMITH.

On motion, *Resolved*, That every Lady who Signs the total abstinence pledge, shall thereby be constituted an honorary member of this Society.

On motion of Mr. BLACKWOOD *Resolved unanimously*, That the thanks of this Society are most cordially tendered to Mr. JOHN F. CAREY, (the Delegate from Baltimore,) for his zealous and efficient labors in behalf of the Temperance cause in this community.

On motion, *Resolved*, that these proceedings be published in the Charlotte papers.

CHARLES J. FOX, Chairman.
C. T. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

FROM FLORIDA.

SAVANNAH, March 26.

Good News from Florida.—By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Newbern, Capt. McNulty, we are in possession of the subjoined letters, from attentive correspondents, which contain more favorable intelligence than we hoped for. Every such item of news, shows that the war is approaching nearer and nearer its termination by almost the only means now left, that of negotiation:—*Republican.*

[Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.]

In the field,
FLORIDA, March 18th, 1842

Gentlemen—the command of Major Belknap has now been traversing the swamps and hammocks of Southern Florida for five continuous months. From the Big Cypress it moved up to the neighborhood of Iste-okopaga lake where it had been operating for some weeks, and is beginning to reap some fruit from its unsurpassed labors.

To-day the Major sends to Tampay Bay, twenty-seven Indians, which added to a few "lots" sent a few days ago, make forty-nine: these are of all sizes, sexes, and ages, from Methuselah and Noah down to the infant at the breast of the mother of 13 or 14 years.

Camp McCall, on Pease Creek, E. F.
17th March, 1842.

Gentlemen—I have only time to inform you before the Express leaves, that Major Belknap has just arrived with a Company of Dragoons, and one of Infantry, bringing with him twenty six Indians, who were induced to come in at the solicitation of Alligator and Hotatoochee. The command left here four days ago. Yours in haste.

The State's Swamp Lands—In answer to an article in the *Western Carolinian*, making inquiries about the progress in the drainings of the Swamp Lands of the State in this section, we have been favored with the following by a gentleman who is fully acquainted with the subject:

"The Board of the Literary Fund is now engaged in the construction of the Tributaries of the Alligator Canal, which will complete the work of drainage of the large tract owned by the State in the Alligator Swamp. The Board has, also, an agent employed in testing the fitness of the Prairie Lands for the production of the different grains cultivated in this climate, and also in testing the value of the Wood lands for timber and agriculture There are about 50 hands employed on the Tributaries, and the whole work will be completed during the present year."—*Washington Republican.*

☞ As was to be expected, several of the Federal papers of Virginia and North Carolina, have come out, in open terms, in favor of a *Protective Tariff.* They will of course approve of Mr. Clay's late movement, to increase the taxes to *twenty-six millions* annually. We take it for granted that when Federal "Whigs" talk about retrenchment they mean to apply the word in a different sense than it is generally understood by the common people, who pay the taxes and fight all the battles of the country in time of War. This is Whig principles. They preach economy to the people, when candidates for office. But when *in*, they are sure to act the contrary way.

The extra and present session of Congress have been fair proofs of the principles of Whiggery.—*Washington Republican.*

From the Washington Globe.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.

Our Administration, with respect to its finances, is now in that predicament which is called the *vicious circle;* that is to say, in an eddy where the waters flow round and round in the same circulating pool, without change, and without enabling the drif which it floats to get into the descending stream again. It is now in that circle, which will soon become a whilpool; as all these eddies have a vortex in the centre, some large, some small, but still a vortex, in which floating objects are swallowed up. Its circle is that of depreciated paper money, which is now regularly preforming its circuit from the Treasury to the Government creditor—from the Government creditor to the broker—from the broker to the custom-house—from the custom-house to the Treasury from which it started—from the Treasury again to the poor creditor—from him again to the broker—again to the custom-house—from the custom-house back again to the Treasury—there to commence its endless revolution of circling round and round, depreciating as it goes, and destined to perpetual movement in the same orbit until worn out in the circuit or swallowed up in the vortex. Our poor Treasury notes are already wearing away under this process. Two per cent. is already taken off of them, and where it is to end no one can tell. If the plans of the Administration succeed, it will soon be five, ten, fifteen, twenty per cent. When they get their Exchequer machine to fabricate paper, the depreciation will go by jumps, and plunge into its lowest abyss before the election of 1844 can restore the Democracy and save the country. Instead of reclaiming the *land revenue* and restoring *hard money* to the Federal Treasury, these wretched charlatans are crying out for more paper! Instead of getting out of the vicious circle they are for going round and round within it—increasing its volume and velocity until a whirl is produced, which must swallow up all that comes within its vortex. The Congress elections under the new census is the first thing which can check this ruinous course of the present Administration. These elections will take place in the fall of 1842, and the spring and summer of 1843, and Congress will meet under them in December, 1843. This is almost two years off—a long time to wait for a remedy for such evils as we now lie under—a depressed and falling public credit—a Treasury without one constitutional dollar in it—forced payments of depreciated paper—a national debt growing up—a protective tariff openly demanded by some, and secretly winked at by others—the land revenue given away—and no remedy for the evil but the cause of the evil! that is to say, more paper money. Already water-logged in the vicious circle of paper money, these heedless and reckless men, under the lead of the "*god-like* DANIEL," who is himself under the lead of the "Emperor NICHOLS," who, in turn, will soon be under the lead of "Lord ASHBURTON," can do nothing but cry out for paper. Thus it is, and thus it must be, until the elections under the new census shall restore the Democracy to power.

Lacing.—"Pa, nobody shan't put corsets on me, shall they?"

"No, my son, they shan't; but what put that in your head?"

"Why, Mr. Green says as how, if I kill any more of his chickens, he'll give me the darndest *lacin'* that ever was."

Important Sale of Valuable

Town Property

WILL positively be sold, at the April Court, all my property, real and personal, consisting of the well known

Public House,

Situated near the Courthouse;—several improved and unimproved LOTS;—my home TRACT OF LAND, lying in a beautiful and healthy section of the County;—several other tracts and parcels of LAND;—all my

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Stock of all kinds, some valuable

NEGROES,

Including one house servant BOY of very superior qualifications in a public house, together with various other property.

Persons disposed to purchase property will do well to attend, as the sale will be positive, and will commence on Monday, (April 25th,) and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms,—*Cash* or Bank acceptances.

M. W. ALEXANDER, Jr.
Charlotte, N. C., April 5, 1842. 56...ts

POETRY.

THE RAINBOW.

BY AMELIA.

I sometimes have thoughts in my loneliest hours,
That lie on my heart like the dew on the flowers,
Of a ramble I took one bright afternoon,
When my heart was as light as a blossom in June;
The green earth was moist with the late fallen showers,
The breeze fluttered down and blew open the flowers,
While a single white cloud to its haven of rest,
On the white wing of peace floated off in the west.

As I threw back my tresses to catch the cool breeze,
That scattered the rain drops and dimpled the seas;
Far up the blue sky a fair rainbow unrolled
Its soft tinted pinions of purple and gold:
It was born in a moment, yet, quick as its birth,
It had stretched to the uttermost ends of the earth
And, fair as an angel, it floated all free,
With a wing on the earth and a wing on the sea.

How calm was the ocean! how gentle its swell!
Like a woman's soft bosom, it rose and it fell;
While its light sparkling waves, stealing laughingly o'er;
When they saw the fair rainbow knelt down on the shore;
No sweet hymn ascended, no murmur of prayer,
Yet I felt that the spirit of worship was there,
And bent my young head in devotion and love,
'Neath the form of the angel that floated above.

How wide was the sweep of its beautiful wings!
How boundless its circle! how radiant its rings!
If I looked on the sky 'twas suspended in air,
If I lookod on the ocean the rainbow was there;
Thus forming a girdle as brilliant and whole
As the thoughts of the rainbow that circle my soul—
Like the wing of the Deity unfurled,
It bent from the cloud and encircled the world.

There are moments, I think, when the spirit receives
Whole volumes of thoughts on its unwritten leaves,
When the folds of a heart in a moment unclose
Like the uttermost heat from the heart of a rose;
And thus when the rainbow had passed from the sky,
The thoughts it awoke were too deep to pass by;
It left my full soul like the wing of a dove,
All fluttering with pleasure, and fluttering with love.

I know that each moment of rapture and pain
But shortens the links in life's mystical chain;
I know that my form, like that bow from the wave,
Must pass from the earth and lie cold in the grave;
Yet, oh! when death's shadows my bosom encloud,
When I shrink from the thought of the coffin and shroud,
May Hope, like the rainbow, my spirit enfold
In her beautiful pinions of purple and gold.

MISCELLANY.

DON'T YOU DO IT.

When a petulent individual politely observes to you, "you'd better eat me up, hadn't you?"—don't you do it.

When a clique of warm friends want you to start a paper to forward a particular set of views, and promising you large quantities of fortune and fame to be gained in the undertaking—dont't you do it.

When you have any business to transact with a modern financier, and he asks you to go and dine with him—don't you do it.

If on any odd occasion your wife should exclaim to you, "Now, tumble over the cradle and break your neck, do!"—don't you do it.

When a horse kicks you and you feel a strong disposition to kick the horse in return—don't you do it.

When you are shining it very expeditiously round town, in search of somebody with something over who can assist you with a loan, and you are suddenly anticipated by somebody who wants to borrow from you—don't you do it.

When you are offered a great bargain, the value of which you know nothing about, but which you are to get at half-price, "being as it's you,"—don't you do it.

When a messenger from your next door neighbo comes requesting the loan of your morning paper, just as you have set down to read it—do it by all means. Always lend your newspaper.

When a young lady catches you alone, and lays violent *eyes* upon you, expressing "*pop*" in every glance—don't you do it.

If our collector should chance to call upon you, requesting the payment of a little advertising bill, or asking half a dozen of your friends' names as subscribers—do it—do it!—*Picayune.*

WESTWARD HO!

On Sunday last as we were wending our way to Church, our attention was called to a vehicle in the street, which appeared to be a small house on four wheels, drawn by four horses. It was about sixteen feet long, four feet wide, and eight high, handsomely clabboarded, save the gable end in front, which was left open for the convenience of the driver. A stove pipe projected through the top, and from the volumes of smoke which escaped through it, we were induced to examine the "critter" and see if it did not contain *some new Yankee notion about steam.* We rapped at the door and heard the response "*walk in.*" We hesitated a moment, when a lad from within "opened unto us," and the following dialogue ensued.

Where are you from?

"Bloomfield, New York, about 400 miles from this."

Where are you going?

"To Illinois."

Do you not find it difficult to travel in these times, when money is scarce and of so doubtful a character.

"Not at all. We cook our own food, and lodge ourselves; requiring no expense but for horse-keeping."

Upon this, we poked in our head, and saw in the back part two berths; on one of which sat a middle aged lady, playing with her infant, happy as Queen Vic: about the centre, was a cook-stove with a good fire in it and plenty of wood about it; over head hung a wire cage, in which sat a Parrott, as mute as a judge, and looked as solemn as a grave stone pedlar.

Yankee notions forever!—*Cleveland Herald.*

Mr. Tyler.—The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, says, "Mr. Tyler wishes Congress to repeal the Land Distribution Bill." If this be true, the Republican party will owe Mr. Tyler *two.*

Abby Kelly, in Andover, the other day, in speaking of the prejudice existing against persons of color, asked, "Why does not the same feeling exist against a black dress? I am sure," said she "we are rather partial to *black coats.*"

A Fact.—The ready wit of a true born Irishman, however humble his station, is exceeded only by his gallantry. A few days since we observed a case in point. A sudden gust of wind took a parasol out of the hands of its owner; and before we had a chance to recollect whether it would be etiquette to catch the parrasol of a lady to whom we had never been introduced, a lively Emeralder dropped his hod of bricks, caught the parachute in the midst of its Ellsler gyrations, and presented it to the loser with a bow which reminded us of poor Power. "Faith, ma'am" said he as he did so, "if you were as strong as you are handsome it would'nt have got away from you."

"Which shall I thank you for first, the service or your compliment?" asked the lady smiling.

"Troth, ma'am" said Pat again touching the place where once stood the brim of what once was a beaver, "that look of your own beautiful eyes *thanked me for both!*"

If that hod carrier will issue proposals to "tache the jontale," we'll do his advertising gratis, and head his list of pupils. He has a genius for the thing.

A cutting reply.—An avaricious Divine, seeing a poor boy in a deplorable condition, called him to the door, and giving him a piece of mouldy bread asked him if he could read; to which he replied in the negative. To the question whether he could say the Belief and the Lord's prayer, the answer was the same.

Well said the divine, I will teach you that: Our Father, said the instructor.

Our Father? repeated the boy; what! your father as well as mine!

Yes, certainly.

Then we are brothers.

To be sure we are, was the ready reply.

Why then, replied the boy, pulling the crust from behind his coat, how could you give your poor brother this mouldy piece of bread!

Logical.—"Why don't you subscribe to the Gazette, or some other newspaper," said we the other day to a man of this county.

"You have a large family of children growing up, to whom a paper might be of incalculable advantage—and I am sure you are sufficiently able to bear the expense."

"Why sir," said he, "I find that reading is like drinking liquor—the more one indulges the more he wants to. And if my children once get a passion for reading, I am afraid they would devote too much time to it, and neglect their work."

To which kingdom does he belong, animal or vegetable?—*Bardstown Chronicle.*

NOT MUCH LEFT.

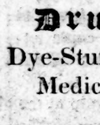
"I say, Jim," said a loafer to another, whose garments were in a most tattered condition, "how do you get your livin?"

"Well, I gits it sometimes one way and sometimes another. Mostly I don't git it at all!"

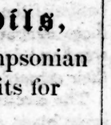
"Be them cloths your'n or do you hire 'em, lowing the owner the right to destrain?"

"What business is it of your'n?"

"Oh, none at all—only I was thinking that if you are merely the tenant of them things, and the landlord should destrain, they wouldn't be much left after deducing the rent."



DR. C. J. FOX



Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash.*

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....r

Stray Mules.

STRAYED from me, at this place, on the 17th inst., three Brown MULES. I will liberally reward any person that will bring them to me, or give information so that I can get them.

☞ A quantity of Bacon and Lard for sale.

J. B. HERRIFORD.

Charlotte, N. C., March 27, 1842.

N. B. I, or my agent, will be found at Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel.

A few Good Things Yet,

AND

More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region o country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Oders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9. 1841.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...r

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

PERSONS who have filed the first Volume of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,*" (just completed) and wish it bound, will please hand in their orders to the subscriber, and they shall be executed neatly and without delay. WM. HUNTER.

March 8, 1842.

☞ **REMOVAL.** ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect,* relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

DRY GOODS

CROCKERY

☞ **Cheap Goods,** ☜

For the Cash only!

ALL persons that wish to buy Goods cheap, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber before purchasing, as I am determined to sell as low as any Cash or Credit Store in town.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tf

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber, must pay up.

Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Land Sales

ON A CREDIT!

BY Virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, I will sell, at the late dwelling house of Col. Evan Alexander, on Clear Creek, on Monday the 4th day of April next, the following valuable plantations viz. One Tract containing

172 Acres,

joining the lands of Cyrus Morrison, Margaret Alexander, and others, on the waters of Clear Creek. One other Tract containing

387 Acres,

joining the lands of Isaac Alexander, John Garmon and others. Also, one other Tract containing

400 Acres,

on the waters of Duck Creek joining the lands of Sutton Williams and others.

All the above mentioned lands will be sold, at the same time and place, on a credit of twelve months, for the benefit of partition among the helrs at law of William Alexander, deceased. Bonds and securities will be required.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Mecklenburg County, N. C., March 7, 1842.

Daniel Dennis.

THIS celebrated *Jack* will stand every other week at the stables of the subscribers, (commencing at Lewis Dinkins,') and will be let to mares at the following rates, viz: Three Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; Five Dollars the Season, and Seven Dollars to insure a mare to be with colt. Trading the mare in every instance, forfeits the insurance. He is young and thought to be equal if not superior to any Jack that has ever stood in this country.

Season to commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of July. JOHN M. POTTS.
LEWIS DINKINS.

March 5, 1842. 50...tf.

Last Call!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me by note, that their papers are placed in the hands of Col. Jno. W. Potts, and all those who do not call on him and settle before April Court next, may calculate on paying cost "to a dead certainty." Having purchased land, I am compelled to make this call for money.

WM. G. POTTS.

January 4, 1842. 43...tc

SPLENDID STOCK OF

GROCERIES!

THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now receiving and has on hand, at his former stand, one door above Major Smith's Hotel, a superb stock of

GROCERIES,

Comprising every article kept at such establishments in the interior country. His supply of CORDIALS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., embraces every variety, and all of the choicest qualities. He also has Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Fish, Sugar, and, in fact, every thing to tickle the fancy and please the taste. Call and see, and taste, and judge.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

Charlotte, February 1, 1842.

☞ Those who owe me debts due previous to the 1st January, 1842, are once more, *and for the last time,* requested to make payment. Those who do not comply with this notice pretty shortly, must not complain if they have to pay cost.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

February 1, 1842. 47...r

Skins!—Skins!!—Skins!!!

THE subscribers offer for sale at their House, back of J. B. Kerr's Hotel,

Deer Skins dressed with hair.
" " " without hair.
" " " Buff.
Bear " "
Sheep " " with wool.
" " " without wool.

Coon and Otter Skins dressed, which they offer for sale cheap for CASH, or in exchange for other raw Skins.

ADAM SILER,
MARTIN EYRNISELL.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1842. 51...tf

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...r

Law Notice.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in offering his professional services to the citizens of Western North Carolina, and solicits their friendly patronage in the practice of Law and Equity, in the following Courts, viz: Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Burke, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, and Cleveland. He further assures the public, that his whole time will hereafter be devoted exclusively to the profession of Law, and that a strict attention to his client's interests shall be given, and a regular attendance in the above Courts may be confidently expected. Those who have hitherto confided their interests to his keeping, will please accept this as a tender of his highest regard and best thanks for their disinterested friendship. His office and residence is in Lincolnton, where he will be pleased to receive any communications addressed to him, in his professional line of business.

BALIS M. EDNEY.

January 28, 1842. 48...r

The Bankrupt Law

IS in operation since the 1st instant, and the subscriber has received several applications for his professional aid. He is about to engage his services, and is willing to increase the number of applications, which will diminish the expense to the applicants.

The District Court of the United States has sole jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy, which for this District, (Cape Fear,) sits at Wilmington, and all Petitions are referred by the order of Judge POTTER to that Court, which next sits on the 2nd of May next.

All persons owing debts and wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this act, and of the services of the undersigned, will apply early; with an accurate list of their creditors, the residence and amount due each creditor, together with an accurate inventory of all their property, rights and credits of every kind and description, and the location and situation of said property.

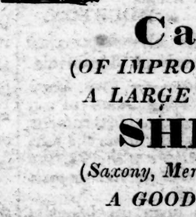
Application can be made either in person, or by mail, post paid, to the subscriber; who can always be found at his office in Charlotte. He will, however, be at the next Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Lincoln. JOHN H. WHEELER,
Atto. at Law.

Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842. 50...r

☞ The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3 weeks.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.



THE Subscriber resspectfully tenders his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, he now has no hesitation in saying that he is fully prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. All work done in his Establishmen will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. He has just received his

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

His Shop will be found in the South-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

ALEXANDER BETHUNE.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1842. 7...y

Notice!

WE will sell at Public Sale, at Beatty's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C., on the 11th of April, between

THIRTY AND FORTY LIKELY

NEGROES,

Consisting of Mechanics of all kinds: Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Tanners, Carpenters, &c.

The negroes are all of good families.—We will also sell a large number of

Cattle,

(OF IMPROVED STOCK;)

A LARGE NUMBER OF

SHEEP,

(Saxony, Merino and mixed;)

A GOOD STOCK OF

HOGS,

Horses and Mules;

A quantity of Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Oats;

WAGONS,

Gearing, Ploughs, and

All kinds of Farming Tools.

The Negro property will be sold on a credit of twelve months with interest from the day of Sale, the purchaser to give bond and approved security. Terms as to the other property, will be made known on the day of sale.

M. HOKE. } Exr's of R. H.
H. W. BURTON. } Burton, dec'd

☞ We will also dispose of several tracts of valuable land in the neighborhood of Beatty's Ford, at private sale.

M. H. }
H. W. B. } Exr's.

Lincoln co., N. C., March 16, 1842. 54...ts.

New Concern.

GROCERIES GROCERIES

FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES!

Sandry & Gundry inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening for sale, at their Store nearly opposite the "Charlotte Hotel," a very heavy and selec stock of the various articles embraced in their ine of business;—among which will be found the following:

French Brandy and *Holland Gin* of the very best quality, and various domestic liquors.

Wines, of almost every variety, and of the choicest brands.

Cordials, Rum Shrub, London Porter, and Perfect Love.

Oysters, Pickled Scotch Herrings and smoked Spanish do., Sardines (from Venice,) Codfish, Coffee, loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Cheese, butter Crackers, Arabian Dates, Candies, (a great variety, including French Kisses,) Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Pepper, Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, fine Soap, Starch, sperm and Tallow Candles,

A LARGE STOCK OF

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

SHOES,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY;

And numerous other articles, comprising the largest and most desirable stock of Groceries ever offered in this market—all of which will be sold on very moderate terms for *cash,* or on a credit to punctual dealers. They solicit a share of public patronage.

Charlotte, March 1, 1842.

WILLIAM SANDRY

GIVES Notice, that, as the firm of *Norment & Sandry* was dissolved on the first of last January,—all persons indebted to the same, in any way, must make early settlements, as the affairs of said firm *must be closed* without delay.

W. S. would also give notice, that all accounts made at the Shop formerly owned by John O'Farrell, next door above the Charlotte Hotel, between February, 1841, and January, 1842, are due him, and must be closed immediately by cash or note.

Those not complying with this notice must not complain if they are called upon before long by an officer.

March 1, 1842. 51...r

COTTON,

AND

Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...r

THE CULTIVATOR.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS

THE CULTIVATOR, (a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer,) a monthly periodical, designed "to Improve the Mind and the Soil," and "to Elevate the Standing and Character of the Cultivators of the American Soil." WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Published at Albany, (N. Y.) by Luther Tucker, Proprietor, at One Dollar per annum—Six Copies for Five Dollars—20 per cent. commission on twenty-five or more subscribers—25 per cent. on one hundred or more. All subscribers to commence with a volume. All payments to be made free of postage. ☞ The paper can be furnished from its commencement—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 50 cents each; and Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at $1,00 each.

The publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presentig to the friends of the Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th, commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in numbers as well as in scientific and practical skill—the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled number, rich variety and superior beauty of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about

Two Hundred Engravings,

representing the improved breeds of

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Buildings, Implements, &c.,

and on every subject connected with agriculture, have contributed to render it a favorite with all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about

Twenty-Two Thousand!

Grateful for the evry favorable consideration the work has received and the extensive patronage awarded, the publisher would state that NO EFFORTS OR EXPENSE will be spared to give *new* and *increased* interest to the volume for 1842 It is intended to devote a larger portion of the work, (at least *one page* monthly,) to the subjects of GARDENING and the ORCHARD; and to enlarge the department devoted to DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY, and to the DISEASES OF ANIMALS, so as to render them as useful as possible to *all classes of our citizens.* To accomplish this, arrangements have been made as will place within our reach all European periodicals and publications important in agricultural and veterinary matters, and they will be made available in such a manner, as, in every respect, to render the Cultivator worthy the patronage it has received, and make it, all things considered, the

CHEAPEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER

ever published in this or any other country.

Post-masters and all those kind friends who have heretofore with so much liberality and patriotism, as well as those who wish to "elevate the standing and character of the cultivators of the American Soil," are respectfully invited to use their influence in promoting its circulation by acting as agents in their respective neighborhoods.

Any gentleman wishing to obtain the Cultivator, has only to hand his dollar to the Postmaster of his neighborhood, who will forward it to the publisher free of expense.

LUTHER TUCKER,
Publisher of the Cultivator.

Albany, December, 1841.